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ABSTRACT

The Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA) requires that each state or territory receiving federal funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) have a state law that requires all local educational agencies (LEAs) in the state or territory to expel from school for at least one year any student found bringing a firearm to school. (See Appendix A for a copy of the GFSA.) State laws must also authorize the LEA chief administering officer to modify any such expulsion on a case-by-case basis. In addition, the GFSA states that it must be construed so as to be consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The GFSA requires states/territories to report information about the implementation of the GFSA annually to the Secretary of Education. In order to meet this requirement and to monitor compliance with the GFSA, the Department of Education (the Department) requires each state or territory to submit an annual report that provides: (1) The number of students expelled (by type of firearm and school level); (2) The number of expulsions that were modified on a case-by-case basis; (3) The number of modified cases that were not for students with disabilities; and (4) The number of expelled students who were referred to an alternative school or program. Starting with the 1999-00 school year, the reporting form used for this data collection was revised to collect more information regarding LEA compliance and state climate. The new data items can be found in questions 7 through 10 on the data collection form. A copy of this form can be found in Appendix B of this report. (Author)

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Report on State/Territory Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act

School Year 1999-2000

Final Report
July 2002

Prepared under contract by:

Westat
Rockville, MD

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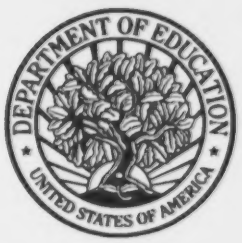

● **U.S. Department of Education** ●

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Report on State/Territory Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act – School Year 1999-2000

Final Report
July 2002

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U.S. Department of Education

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July 2002

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Report on State/Territory Implementation of the Gun-Free Schools Act - School Year 1999-2000

Introduction

The Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA) requires that each state or territory[1] receiving federal funds under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) have a state law that requires all local educational agencies (LEAs) in the state or territory to expel from school for at least one year any student found bringing a firearm to school. (See Appendix A for a copy of the GFSA.) State laws must also authorize the LEA chief administering officer to modify any such expulsion on a case-by-case basis. In addition, the GFSA states that it must be construed so as to be consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

The GFSA requires states/territories to report information about the implementation of the GFSA annually to the Secretary of Education. In order to meet this requirement and to monitor compliance with the GFSA, the Department of Education (the Department) requires each state or territory to submit an annual report that provides:

- The number of students expelled (by type of firearm and school level),
- The number of expulsions that were modified on a case-by-case basis,
- The number of modified cases that were not for students with disabilities, and
- The number of expelled students who were referred to an alternative school or program.

Starting with the 1999-00 school year, the reporting form used for this data collection was revised to collect more information regarding LEA compliance and state climate. The new data items can be found in questions 7 through 10 on the data collection form. A copy of this form can be found in Appendix B of this report.

Organization of the Report

Following information on data interpretation and quality, this report is divided into three sections and summarizes the 1999-00 data submitted by the states/territories. The first section is a brief summary of the overall findings. The second section presents a summary of the 1999-00 data in bulleted, graphic, and tabular form as well as a comparison between the 1999-00 and data submitted in previous years. The tables in this section contain data notes that are critical to the correct interpretation of the data. The third section presents a page for each state/territory. Each of these pages contains the data submitted by the state/territory, as well as any caveats or data notes accompanying the data. Finally, there are two appendices to the report – Appendix A contains a copy of the Gun-Free Schools Act and a copy of the 1999-00 GFSA state/territory data collection instrument can be found in Appendix B.

Data Quality and Interpretation of Findings

The information contained in this report should be interpreted with caution. First, as noted on the summary state-by-state tables and on the individual state or territory pages, some states/territories attached caveats and data notes to their data that should be considered when interpreting the data. This is of particular importance when examining national totals, as they are made up of data that are not necessarily comparable from state to state in all cases. Second, one state (Tennessee) submitted aggregate data that were not broken out by type of

[1] Territories include American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, Northern Marianas, and the Virgin Islands.

weapon. The expulsions for this state are included in the overall summary totals and the totals by school level but are not included in the figures by type of firearm. This means that the total number of reported expulsions by type of firearm differs from the totals reported elsewhere.

Finally, this report is not designed to provide information to the reader regarding the rate at which students carry firearms to school. The data summarized in this report relates to actions taken in regard to the number of students found bringing firearms to schools.

Data Collection and Verification

Westat, under contract with the Department, received reports from the Department of Education in each state/territory. In order to ensure that the data are reported accurately, the following procedures were followed:

- As each survey was received, it was reviewed for accuracy and entered into a database.
- In a few cases, Westat contacted the state/territory to obtain a correction or clarification of the submitted data. For example, the data provider was contacted if the submitted forms were not internally consistent, if the rows and/or columns did not add to the printed totals, or if the 1999-00 data represented a large change from the data reported for 1998-99.
- Once Westat received all of the data, all states/territories were contacted and asked to provide final data verification by fax. As a result of the verification process, several states/territories also revised their 1998-99 data. States/territories revising their 1998-99 data were asked to re-submit information on all data items, rather than just aggregate figures.[2]
- The Department will also continue their work with the states/territories to ensure that the submitted data are as accurate as possible.

Summary of Findings

- Overall, 55 states/territories reported under the GFSA for the 1999-00 school year[3]. These states/territories reported that they expelled a total of 2,837 students from school for bringing a firearm[4] to school. One state (Tennessee), however, reported data for total expulsions for all weapons, and therefore the figures reported by this state may overestimate the actual expulsions under the GFSA.
- Fifty-five states/territories reported the number of students expelled by school level. Fifty-seven percent of the expulsions by school level were students in high school, 31 percent were in junior high, and 12 percent were in elementary school. (See Table 2)
- Fifty-four states/territories reported the number of students expelled by type of firearm. Sixty percent of the expulsions by firearm were for bringing a handgun to school. Ten percent of the expulsions were for bringing a rifle or shotgun to school, and 30 percent were for some other type of firearm (such as bombs, grenades, or starter pistols). (See Table 3)
- Fifty-four states/territories reported on expulsions that were shortened to less than one year. In these states/territories, 27 percent of expulsions were shortened to less than one year. (See Table 5)

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[2] Three states/territories-Mississippi, Ohio, and the Virgin Islands have not provided final verification of their 1999-00 data.

[3] American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data.

[4] See the data collection instrument in Appendix B for a detailed definition of a firearm.

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? Fifty-four states/territories reported on the disability status of students receiving shortened expulsions. In these states/territories, 68 percent of shortened expulsions were for students who were not considered disabled. (See Table 6)

? In the 52 states/territories reporting data on alternative placements, 42 percent of the expelled students in these states/territories were referred to an alternative school or placement (See Table 7)

? Fifty-four states/territories reported on the percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report. In these states/territories, the percentages of LEAs reporting expulsions differs greatly.

Expulsions for Bringing a Firearm to School – Overview

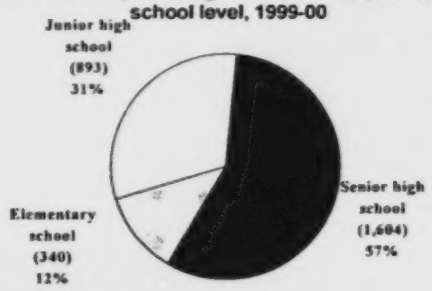
Overall, 55 states/territories provided data on the number of students expelled for bringing a firearm to school, for a total of 2,837 expulsions. Alabama, California, Ohio, Texas, and Virginia were the only states with greater than 150 expulsions. When viewed as the number of expulsions per 1,000 enrolled students, Virginia had the highest number of expulsions per 1,000 students. Refer to Table 1 for more detailed information on the data provided by the individual states/territories.

School Level

All states/territories provided data on their expulsions by school level.[5]

Of the 2,837 expulsions, over half (1,604 or 57 percent) were students in senior high schools, 31 percent (893) were students in junior high, and 12 percent (340) were elementary school students. (See Figure 1 and Table 2)

Figure 1
Number and percentage of students expelled, by school level, 1999-00



Data notes:
The percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
See the detailed caveats on Table 2 for additional information regarding these data.
The figures shown in this graph are based on data reported by 55 states/territories.

[5] Elementary school – A school classified as elementary by state and local practice and composed of any span of grades not above Grade 6. Combined elementary/junior high schools are considered junior high schools and combined elementary and secondary schools (e.g., K-12 buildings) are classified as high schools for this report.

Junior high school – A separately organized and administered school intermediate between elementary and senior high schools, which might also be called a middle school, usually includes Grades 7, 8, and 9; Grade 7 and 8; or Grades 6,7, and 8. Combined elementary/junior high schools are considered junior high schools for this report; junior/senior high schools are considered junior high schools for this report; junior/senior high school combinations are defined as senior high schools.

Senior high school – A school offering the final years of school work necessary for graduation, usually including Grades 10, 11, and 12; or Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12. Combined junior and senior high schools are classified as high schools for this form; combined elementary and secondary schools (e.g., K-12 buildings) are classified as high schools.

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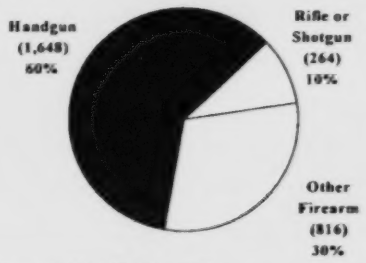
Type of Firearm

Fifty-four states/territories provided data that differentiated the type of firearm brought to school by students. Over 95 percent of all reported expulsions were reported by type of firearm (2,728 out of 2,837).

Of these 2,728 expulsions, 60 percent (1,648) involved handguns, 10 percent (264) involved rifles or shotguns, and the remaining 30 percent (816) involved other types of firearms (such as bombs, grenades, and starter pistols). (See Figure 2 and Table 3)

Figure 2
Number and percentage of students expelled, by type of firearm, 1999-00



Data notes:
The percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
See the detailed caveats on Table 3 for additional information regarding these data.
The figures shown in this graph are based on data reported by 54 states/territories.

Overall Year-to-Year Changes – 1998-99 to 1999-00

Overall, the reported number of expulsions dropped by almost 20 percent from 3,477[6] in 1998-99 to 2,837 in 1999-00. Of the 55 states/territories reporting expulsions, 36 states/territories showed a decrease in the number of expulsions from 1998-99 to 1999-00. Among these, the greatest decreases were reported in California, Georgia, Indiana, and New York. Conversely, 15 states showed an increase in the number of expulsions from 1998-99 to 1999-00 with the largest increases in Louisiana, Ohio, and Virginia (21 to 73, 77 to 199, and 115 to 259, respectively). The increase in the number of expulsions reported in Ohio was due primarily to changes in reporting. For 1999-00, this state included expulsions for use or possession of any explosive, incendiary device, or poison gas that were not included in 1998-99. Two states/territories (Pennsylvania and Northern Marianas) did not change in the number of expulsions from 1998-99 to 1999-00.

A brief discussion of how reported information for 1999-00 fits in the broader context of the data reported for the previous three years is included in each of the following sections.

Shortened Expulsions and Students with Disabilities

The GFSA allows the LEA chief administering officer to modify any expulsion for a firearm violation on a case-by-case basis (for example, by shortening the expulsion to less than one year). The purpose of this provision is to allow the chief administering officer in a school district to take unique circumstances into account as well as to ensure that the IDEA and GFSA requirements are implemented consistently. In order to capture these modifications, states were asked to report the number of students who had their period of expulsion shortened, as well as the number of these cases that were <u>not</u> for students with disabilities.

[6] The reported number of expulsions for 1998-99 was revised in five states as part of the data verification process for 1999-00. See the data notes in Table 4 to identify the states that made these changes.

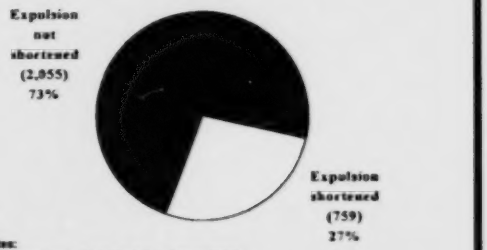
Shortened Expulsions

Fifty-four states/territories reported the number of students whose expulsions were shortened to less than one year as part of the case-by-case review process.

Of the 2,814 expulsions in these states/territories 759 (or 27 percent) were shortened to less than one year in 1999-00. (See Figure 3 and Table 5).

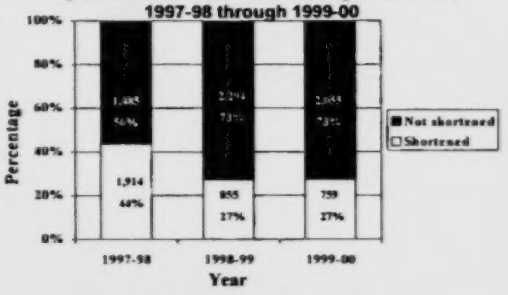
The percentage of shortened expulsions decreased from 44 percent in 1997-98 to 27 percent in both 1998-99 and 1999-00. (See Figure 4)

Figure 3
One-year expulsions vs. expulsions shortened on a case-by-case basis, 1999-00



Data notes:
The percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
See the detailed caveats on Table 5 for additional information regarding these data.
The figures shown in this graph are based on data reported by 54 states/territories.

Figure 4
Percentage of one-year expulsions vs. expulsions shortened on a case-by-case basis, 1997-98 through 1999-00



This information was provided by states/territories in 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-00.

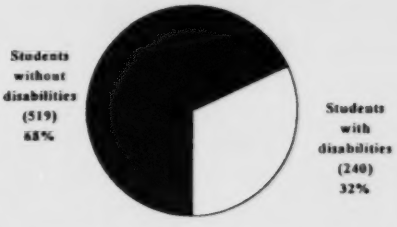
Disability Status of Students with Shortened Expulsions

Fifty-four states/territories reported on the disability status of the students with shortened expulsions.

Of the 759 students whose expulsions were shortened, 519 (68 percent) were not considered disabled under section 602(a)(1) of IDEA. (See Figure 5 and Table 6)

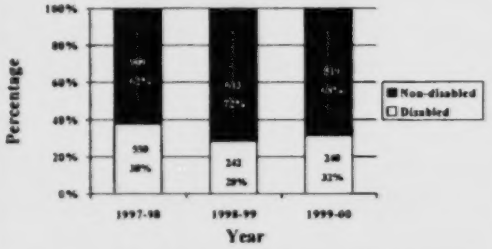
The percentage of shortened expulsions for students with disabilities decreased since the 38 percent in 1997-98.

Figure 5
Expulsions shortened on a case-by-case basis, students with and without disabilities, 1999-00



Data notes:
The percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
See the detailed caveats on Table 6 for additional information regarding these data.
The figures shown in this graph are based on data reported by 54 states/territories.

Figure 6
Percentage of expulsions shortened on a case-by-case basis, students with and without disabilities, 1997-98 through 1999-00



This information was provided by states/territories in 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-00.

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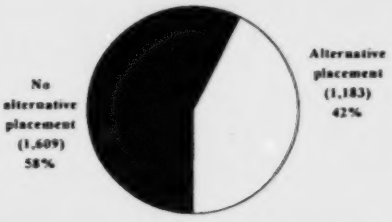
Referrals

The GFSA has in place provisions that allow local officials to refer expelled students to an alternative school or program. Fifty-two states/territories reported information for this data item, and among these states/territories 1,183 students (42 percent) were referred for an alternative placement. (See Figure 7 and Table 7)

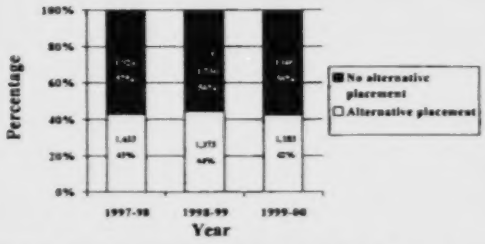
The percentage of students referred to an alternative school or program remained fairly stable from 1997-98 to 1999-00.

Figure 7
Expulsions referred to an alternative placement, 1999-00



Data notes:
The percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
See the detailed caveats on Table 7 for additional information regarding these data.
The figures shown in this graph are based on data reported by 52 states/territories.

Figure 8
Expulsions referred to an alternative placement, 1997-98 through 1999-00



This information was provided by states/territories in 1997-98, 1998-99, and 1999-00.

GFSA Report Submissions

Starting with the 1999-00 school year, states/territories were asked to report information regarding the levels of LEA compliance. Additionally, they were asked to indicate the percentage of LEAs that reported an expulsion.

Fifty-four states/territories provided this information for 1999-00. Although most states indicated that virtually all of their LEAs had submitted GFSA reports, four states (Louisiana, Massachusetts, Mississippi, and West Virginia) reported lower figures. For these states, their written explanation has been summarized on the individual by-state pages.

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Table 1
Number of students found to have brought a firearm to school, 1999-00 and GFSA violations per 1,000 students of public elementary and secondary enrollment, Fall 1999

State	Number of students expelled in 1999-00	Public elementary/secondary enrollment 1999*	Expelled students per 1,000 of enrollment
Alabama	154	730,342	0.211
Alaska	17	136,658	0.124
Arizona	56	872,428	0.064
Arkansas	23	426,984	0.054
California	154	6,050,609	0.025
Colorado	42	708,109	0.059
Connecticut	6	554,087	0.011
Delaware	2	113,622	0.018
District of Columbia	3	70,762	0.042
Florida	67	2,380,232	0.028
Georgia	117	1,422,762	0.082
Hawaii	3	185,036	0.016
Idaho	19	245,100	0.078
Illinois	40	2,035,450	0.020
Indiana	33	993,985	0.033
Iowa	20	498,836	0.040
Kansas	40	469,376	0.085
Kentucky	12	637,007	0.019
Louisiana	73	710,159	0.103
Maine	3	219,000	0.014
Maryland	35	846,709	0.041
Massachusetts	30	975,815	0.031
Michigan	100	1,712,300	0.058
Minnesota	15	857,023	0.018
Mississippi	25	499,359	0.050
Missouri	102	893,052	0.114
Montana	22	1,572,336	0.014
Nebraska	20	287,752	0.070
Nevada	45	326,616	0.138
New Hampshire	3	208,812	0.014
New Jersey	29	1,287,996	0.023
New Mexico	23	324,222	0.071
New York	98	2,884,000	0.034
North Carolina	78	1,256,063	0.062
North Dakota	0	111,705	0.000
Ohio	199	1,837,000	0.108
Oklahoma	31	633,361	0.049
Oregon	87	545,059	0.160
Pennsylvania	76	1,817,530	0.042
Rhode Island	6	156,458	0.038
South Carolina	55	646,850	0.085
South Dakota	1	130,863	0.008
Tennessee	109	908,722	0.120
Texas	237	4,025,923	0.059
Utah	50	477,775	0.105
Vermont	1	106,069	0.009
Virginia	259	1,133,994	0.228
Washington	137	1,002,044	0.137
West Virginia	9	290,936	0.031
Wisconsin	51	878,900	0.058
Wyoming	16	91,757	0.174
Guam	0	32,002	0.000
Northern Marianas	0	9,692	0.000
Puerto Rico	1	610,421	0.002
Virgin Islands	3	19,902	0.151
Total	2,837	48,859,562	0.058
Number of states reporting:		55	

Data Notes:
The 1999 public enrollment figures shown in this table are estimates provided by state education agencies. The final Fall 1999 figures may differ slightly.
Source: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data surveys.
American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data.

Table 2
Number of students found to have brought a firearm to school, by school level, 1999-00

State	School Level			Total
	Elementary	Junior High	Senior High	
Alabama	31	48	75	154
Alaska	3	3	11	17
Arizona	8	20	28	56
Arkansas	2	8	13	23
California	20	38	96	154
Colorado	1	11	30	42
Connecticut	0	2	4	6
Delaware	0	0	2	2
District of Columbia	0	0	3	3
Florida	6	23	38	67
Georgia	8	41	68	117
Hawaii	0	2	1	3
Idaho	1	3	15	19
Illinois	11	4	25	40
Indiana	3	4	26	33
Iowa	0	3	17	20
Kansas	1	9	30	40
Kentucky	1	3	8	12
Louisiana	12	35	26	73
Maine	0	0	3	3
Maryland	0	8	27	35
Massachusetts	2	10	18	30
Michigan	7	43	50	100
Minnesota	0	7	8	15
Mississippi	3	8	14	25
Missouri	27	17	58	102
Montana	2	10	10	22
Nebraska	4	7	9	20
Nevada	0	20	25	45
New Hampshire	0	0	3	3
New Jersey	4	9	16	29
New Mexico	0	6	17	23
New York	23	20	55	98
North Carolina	9	18	51	78
North Dakota	0	0	0	0
Ohio	36	75	88	199
Oklahoma	6	7	18	31
Oregon	5	29	53	87
Pennsylvania	7	37	32	76
Rhode Island	0	3	3	6
South Carolina	3	17	35	55
South Dakota	0	0	1	1
Tennessee	1	28	80	109
Texas	15	80	142	237
Utah	6	19	25	50
Vermont	0	0	1	1
Virginia	46	92	121	259
Washington	23	43	71	137
West Virginia	0	4	5	9
Wisconsin	0	17	34	51
Wyoming	2	2	12	16
Guam	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	1	0	2	3
Total	340	893	1,604	2,837
Number of states reporting:		55		
Percent of expulsions reported by school level:		100%		

Data Notes:
American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data.

Table 3
Number of students found to have brought a firearm to school, by type of firearm, 1999-00

State	Type of Firearm			Total
	Handgun	Rifle	Other	
Alabama	54	14	86	154
Alaska	16	1	0	17
Arizona	32	5	19	56
Arkansas	15	4	4	23
California	143	9	2	154
Colorado	31	10	1	42
Connecticut	5	0	1	6
Delaware	1	1	0	2
District of Columbia	3	0	0	3
Florida	54	7	6	67
Georgia	88	9	20	117
Hawaii	2	0	1	3
Idaho	6	7	6	19
Illinois	35	2	3	40
Indiana	30	2	1	33
Iowa	6	3	11	20
Kansas	19	9	12	40
Kentucky	8	2	2	12
Louisiana	59	3	11	73
Maine	0	3	0	3
Maryland	31	3	1	35
Massachusetts	17	0	13	30
Michigan	72	5	23	100
Minnesota	12	1	2	15
Mississippi	21	4	0	25
Missouri	33	12	57	102
Montana	10	3	9	22
Nebraska	8	7	5	20
Nevada	24	5	16	45
New Hampshire	2	1	0	3
New Jersey	15	1	13	29
New Mexico	19	3	1	23
New York	46	7	45	98
North Carolina	57	11	10	78
North Dakota	0	0	0	0
Ohio	134	0	65	199
Oklahoma	16	12	3	31
Oregon	22	10	55	87
Pennsylvania	47	9	20	76
Rhode Island	4	2	0	6
South Carolina	43	10	2	55
South Dakota	0	1	0	1
Texas	173	38	26	237
Utah	31	2	17	50
Vermont	1	0	0	1
Virginia	83	8	168	259
Washington	75	7	55	137
West Virginia	8	1	0	9
Wisconsin	32	6	13	51
Wyoming	3	4	9	16
Guam	0	0	0	0
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	1
Virgin Islands	2	0	1	3
Total	1,648	264	816	2,728
Number of states reporting:		54		

Data Notes:
Tennessee did not provide GFSA expulsion information by type of firearm.
American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data.

Table 4
Total number of students found to have brought a firearm to school, by state, 1998-99 to 1999-00

State	Year		# Change	% Change	Data Caveats
	1998-99	1999-00			
Alabama	174	154	-20	-11%	
Alaska*	30	17	-13	-43%	1998-99 data have been revised from previously published figures.
Arizona	101	56	-45	-45%	
Arkansas	66	23	-43	-65%	
California	290	154	-136	-47%	
Colorado*	110	42	-68	-62%	1998-99 data have been revised from previously published figures.
Connecticut	11	6	-5	-45%	
Delaware	9	2	-7	-78%	
District of Columbia	13	3	-10	-77%	
Florida	94	67	-27	-29%	
Georgia	208	117	-91	-44%	
Hawaii	5	3	-2	-40%	
Idaho	31	19	-12	-39%	
Illinois	77	40	-37	-48%	
Indiana	103	33	-70	-68%	
Iowa	17	20	3	18%	
Kansas	52	40	-12	-23%	
Kentucky	37	12	-25	-68%	
Louisiana	21	73	52	248%	
Maine	6	3	-3	-50%	
Maryland*	34	35	1	3%	1998-99 data have been revised from previously published figures.
Massachusetts	43	30	-13	-30%	
Michigan	106	100	-6	-6%	
Minnesota	24	15	-9	-38%	
Mississippi	24	25	1	4%	
Missouri	171	102	-69	-40%	
Montana	15	22	7	47%	The 1998-99 data include students that were ultimately expelled for a full year. Students whose expulsion was modified to be less than one year were not included.
Nebraska	15	20	5	33%	
Nevada	52	45	-7	-13%	
New Hampshire	11	3	-8	-73%	
New Jersey	51	29	-22	-43%	
New Mexico	47	23	-24	-51%	
New York	206	98	-108	-52%	
North Carolina	141	78	-63	-45%	
North Dakota	3	0	-3	-100%	
Ohio	77	199	122	158%	Expulsions for use or possession of any explosive, incendiary device, or poison gas was included in the 1999-00 data, whereas these devises were not included in 1998-99.
Oklahoma	16	31	15	94%	
Oregon	48	87	39	81%	
Pennsylvania*	76	76	0	0%	1998-99 data have been revised from previously published figures.
Rhode Island	4	6	2	50%	
South Carolina	52	55	3	6%	
South Dakota	9	1	-8	-89%	
Tennessee	152	109	-43	-28%	
Texas	294	237	-57	-19%	
Utah	13	50	37	285%	
Vermont	3	1	-2	-67%	
Virginia	115	259	144	125%	
Washington	115	137	22	19%	
West Virginia*	14	9	-5	-36%	1998-99 data have been revised from previously published figures.
Wisconsin	71	51	-20	-28%	
Wyoming	11	16	5	45%	
Guam	5	0	-5	-100%	
Northern Marianas	0	0	0	0%	
Puerto Rico	4	1	-3	-75%	
Virgin Islands	0	3	3	--	
Total	3,477	2,837	-640	-18%	
Number of states reporting:		55			

Data Notes:
* The 1998-99 information shown here has been revised from previously published figures.
American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data.
-- The percentage change is not shown here because the calculation generates a divide-by-zero error.

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Table 5
Number and percent of students found to have brought a firearm to school for which the 1-year expulsion was shortened on a case-by-case basis, 1999-00

State	Total expulsions	Total number shortened	Overall percent shortened
Alabama	154	11	7%
Alaska	17	4	24%
Arizona	56	18	32%
California	154	31	20%
Colorado	42	10	24%
Connecticut	6	5	83%
Delaware	2	1	50%
District of Columbia	3	0	0%
Florida	67	6	9%
Georgia	117	18	15%
Hawaii	3	2	67%
Idaho	19	8	42%
Illinois	40	12	30%
Indiana	33	8	24%
Iowa	20	6	30%
Kansas	40	17	43%
Kentucky	12	2	17%
Louisiana	73	7	10%
Maine	3	1	33%
Maryland	35	10	29%
Massachusetts	30	15	50%
Michigan	100	38	38%
Minnesota	15	6	40%
Mississippi	25	3	12%
Missouri	102	15	15%
Montana	22	10	45%
Nebraska	20	7	35%
Nevada	45	9	20%
New Hampshire	3	0	0%
New Jersey	29	24	83%
New Mexico	23	6	26%
New York	98	46	47%
North Carolina	78	40	51%
North Dakota	0	0	0%
Ohio	199	36	18%
Oklahoma	31	16	52%
Oregon	87	26	30%
Pennsylvania	76	7	9%
Rhode Island	6	6	100%
South Carolina	55	7	13%
South Dakota	1	0	0%
Tennessee	109	32	29%
Texas	237	97	41%
Utah	50	1	2%
Vermont	1	0	0%
Virginia	259	2	1%
Washington	137	120	88%
West Virginia	9	1	11%
Wisconsin	51	9	18%
Wyoming	16	3	19%
Guam	0	0	0%
Northern Marianas	0	0	0%
Puerto Rico	1	0	0%
Virgin Islands	3	0	0%
Total	2,814	759	27%
Number of states reporting:		54	

Data Notes:
Arkansas did not provide GFSA violations shortened on a case-by-case basis.
American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data.

Table 5

Number and percent of non-disabled students found to have brought a firearm to school whose 1-year expulsion was shortened on a case-by-case basis, 1999-00

State	Total number shortened	Number non-disabled shortened	Percentage non-disabled shortened
Alabama	11	10	91%
Alaska	4	4	100%
Arizona	18	4	22%
California	31	26	84%
Colorado	10	7	70%
Connecticut	5	4	80%
Delaware	1	1	0%
District of Columbia	0	0	0%
Florida	6	6	100%
Georgia	18	14	78%
Hawaii	2	1	50%
Idaho	8	6	75%
Illinois	12	11	92%
Indiana	8	6	75%
Iowa	6	4	67%
Kansas	17	16	94%
Kentucky	2	2	100%
Louisiana	7	6	86%
Maine	1	1	100%
Maryland	10	7	70%
Massachusetts	15	9	60%
Michigan	38	33	87%
Minnesota	6	0	0%
Mississippi	3	2	67%
Missouri	15	8	53%
Montana	10	9	90%
Nebraska	7	6	86%
Nevada	9	5	56%
New Hampshire	0	0	0%
New Jersey	24	17	71%
New Mexico	6	5	83%
New York	46	29	63%
North Carolina	40	14	35%
North Dakota	0	0	0%
Ohio	36	31	86%
Oklahoma	16	15	94%
Oregon	26	17	65%
Pennsylvania	7	5	71%
Rhode Island	6	0	0%
South Carolina	7	4	57%
South Dakota	0	0	0%
Tennessee	32	25	78%
Texas	97	69	71%
Utah	1	1	100%
Vermont	0	0	0%
Virginia	2	0	0%
Washington	120	69	58%
West Virginia	1	1	100%
Wisconsin	9	6	67%
Wyoming	3	3	100%
Guam	0	0	0%
Northern Marianas	0	0	0%
Puerto Rico	0		0%
Virgin Islands	0	0	0%
Total	759	519	68%
Number of states reporting:		54	

Data Notes:

Arkansas did not provide GFSA violations shortened for non-disabled students on a case-by-case basis.

American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data.

Table 7
Percentage of students found to have brought a firearm to school that were referred to an alternative placement, by state, 1999-00

State	Total expulsions	Referred	Percent referred
Alabama	154	3	2%
Alaska	17	4	24%
Arizona	56	31	55%
California	154	141	92%
Colorado	42	28	67%
Connecticut	6	6	100%
Delaware	2	0	0%
District of Columbia	3	3	100%
Florida	67	30	45%
Georgia	117	50	43%
Hawaii	3	1	33%
Idaho	19	7	37%
Illinois	40	32	80%
Indiana	33	13	39%
Iowa	20	14	70%
Kansas	40	22	55%
Kentucky	12	1	8%
Louisiana	73	31	42%
Maine	3	1	33%
Maryland	35	28	80%
Massachusetts	30	24	80%
Michigan	100	67	67%
Minnesota	15	15	100%
Mississippi	25	2	8%
Missouri	102	1	1%
Nebraska	20	11	55%
Nevada	45	41	91%
New Hampshire	3	1	33%
New Jersey	29	7	24%
New Mexico	23	1	4%
New York	98	39	40%
North Carolina	78	15	19%
North Dakota	0	0	0%
Ohio	199	41	21%
Oklahoma	31	5	16%
Oregon	87	39	45%
Pennsylvania	76	22	29%
Rhode Island	6	0	0%
South Carolina	55	8	15%
South Dakota	1	1	100%
Tennessee	109	51	47%
Texas	237	195	82%
Utah	50	9	18%
Vermont	1	1	100%
Virginia	259	18	7%
Washington	137	107	78%
West Virginia	9	9	100%
Wisconsin	51	6	12%
Wyoming	16	0	0%
Guam	0	0	0%
Northern Marianas	0	0	0%
Virgin Islands	3	1	33%
Total	2,792	1,183	42%
Number of states reporting:		52	

Data Notes:
The GFSA has provisions in place that allow local officials to refer expelled students to an alternative school or program.
Arkansas, Montana, and Puerto Rico did not provide information on GFSA violations referred to an alternative placement.
American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data.

Table 8
Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state and percentage of LEAs reporting offenses, by state 1999-00

State	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report	Percentage of LEAs that reported an offense	Data Caveats
Alabama	100	42%	
Alaska	100	7%	
Arizona	96	9%	
Arkansas	100	8%	
California	100	7%	
Colorado	100	12%	
Connecticut	100	Missing Data	
Delaware	100	26%	
District of Columbia	100	7%	
Florida	100	35%	
Georgia	100	26%	
Hawaii	100	100%	
Idaho	100	11%	
Illinois	98	1%	
Indiana	100	2%	
Iowa	100	4%	
Kansas	100	9%	
Kentucky	100	6%	
Louisiana	81	24%	See the data note on the state page for a detailed explanation of the figure shown in this table.
Maine	91	1%	
Maryland	100	46%	
Massachusetts	37	3%	See the data note on the state page for a detailed explanation of the figure shown in this table.
Michigan	100	5%	
Minnesota	90	4%	
Mississippi	77	14%	See the data note on the state page for a detailed explanation of the figure shown in this table.
Missouri	100	8%	
Montana	100	1%	
Nebraska	100	2%	
Nevada	100	18%	
New Hampshire	100	2%	
New Jersey	99	2%	
New Mexico	100	12%	
New York	100	8%	
North Carolina	100	37%	
North Dakota	100	0%	
Ohio	100	10%	
Oklahoma	98	3%	
Oregon	92	Missing Data	
Pennsylvania	100	12%	
Rhode Island	100	11%	
South Carolina	100	33%	
South Dakota	93	1%	
Tennessee	100	21%	
Texas	100	11%	
Utah	100	48%	
Vermont	100	0.16%	
Virginia	100	59%	
Washington	100	7%	
West Virginia	55	11%	See the data note on the state page for a detailed explanation of the figure shown in this table.
Wisconsin	96	5%	
Wyoming	100	3%	
Guam	100	0%	
Northern Marianas	100	0%	
Puerto Rico	100	100%	
Virgin Islands	Missing Data	Missing Data	
Number of states reporting:	54	52%	

Data Notes:
American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data

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Individual State/Territory Pages

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Alabama

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	8	2	21	31
Junior High	14	0	34	48
Senior High	32	12	31	75
Total	54	14	86	154

Question:		Number	Percent
2.	Number of shortened expulsions	11	7%
3.	Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	10	91%
4.	Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	3	2%
5.	Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:		Percent
a.	Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b.	Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	42%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The electronic reporting system is implemented statewide which indicates more accurate reporting from LEAs.

Alabama

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	174	154
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-20
Percent Change		-11%

l Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Alaska

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	3	0	0	3
Junior High	3	0	0	3
Senior High	10	1	0	11
Total	16	1	0	17

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	4	24%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	4	100%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	4	24%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	7%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Alaska

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	30	17
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-13
Percent Change		-43%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Arizona

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	4	0	4	8
Junior High	11	4	5	20
Senior High	17	1	10	28
Total	32	5	19	56

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	18	32%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	4	22%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	31	55%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	96%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	9%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The state is continuing to collect data from LEAs and will update the figures accordingly when available. Funds have been withheld from LEAs not reporting.

Arizona

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	101	56
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-45
Percent Change		-45%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Arkansas

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	1	0	1	2
Junior High	8	0	0	8
Senior High	6	4	3	13
Total	15	4	4	23

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions		
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program		0%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	8%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Arkansas

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	66	23
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-43
Percent Change		-65%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
California

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	17	2	1	20
Junior High	37	1	0	38
Senior High	89	6	1	96
Total	143	9	2	154

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	31	20%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	26	84%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	141	92%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	7%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Based on a recent federal audit in California covering the 1997-98 GFSA reporting process, various changes to the 1999-2000 reporting form instructions for completing the form, and steps in compiling the data were made by CDE to further improve the overall statewide reporting accuracy of GFSA expulsion data.

California

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	290	154
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-136
Percent Change		-47%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Colorado

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	1	0	0	1
Junior High	9	1	1	11
Senior High	21	9	0	30
Total	31	10	1	42

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	10	24%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	7	70%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	28	67%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	12%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The state law allows schools to expel students who are caught with illegal weapons off campus. Though they have clarified this with schools, Colorado occasionally still get districts that tell them that they don't track expulsions by whether firearm expulsion are off campus. The GFSA Coordinator believes they have caught potential errors ahead of time this year more than in the past.

Colorado

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	110	42
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-68
Percent Change		-62%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Connecticut

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	1	0	1	2
Senior High	4	0	0	4
Total	5	0	1	6

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	5	83%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	4	80%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	6	100%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	Missing Data

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

One hundred percent of districts profiled data; data represents students expelled for possession of a firearm (not including pellet guns, shotgun/rifles or explosive devices, not including fireworks).

Connecticut

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	11	6
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-5
Percent Change		-45%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Delaware

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	1	1	0	2
Total	1	1	0	2

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	1	50%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	1	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	1%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Delaware

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	9	2
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-7
Percent Change		-78%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
District of Columbia

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	3	0	0	3
Total	3	0	0	3

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	3	100%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	7%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

District of Columbia

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	13	3
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-10
Percent Change		-77%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

Question 4: One student was placed in an inpatient residential psychiatric program with educational support and two students were referred to an alternative education program.

Charter schools are included as separate LEAs in the District of Columbia.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Florida

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	5	0	1	6
Junior High	22	0	1	23
Senior High	27	7	4	38
Total	54	7	6	67

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	6	9%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	6	100%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	30	45%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	35%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Short turn around time. Different staffer completing the report from year to year.

Florida

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

Yes, our state law has changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	94	67
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-27
Percent Change		-29%

1. **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

Question 9: Appendix A changed language of weapon definition from U.S. Code to Florida Statute.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Georgia

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	5	0	3	8
Junior High	34	1	6	41
Senior High	49	8	11	68
Total	88	9	20	117

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	18	15%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	14	78%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	50	43%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	26%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Georgia

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	208	117
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-91
Percent Change		-44%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Hawaii

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	2	0	0	2
Senior High	0	0	1	1
Total	2	0	1	3

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	2	67%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	1	50%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	33%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	100%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Hawaii

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	5	3
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-2
Percent Change		-40%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

In Hawaii, the SEA and LEA are unified. There is only one agency.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Idaho

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	1	0	0	1
Junior High	2	0	1	3
Senior High	3	7	5	15
Total	6	7	6	19

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	8	42%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	6	75%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	7	37%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	11%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Idaho

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

Yes, our state law has changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	31	19
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-12
Percent Change		-39%

i. Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Illinois

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	10	0	1	11
Junior High	4	0	0	4
Senior High	21	2	2	25
Total	35	2	3	40

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	12	30%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	11	92%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	32	80%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	98%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	1%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Illinois

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	77	40
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-37
Percent Change		-48%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Indiana

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	2	0	1	3
Junior High	4	0	0	4
Senior High	24	2	0	26
Total	30	2	1	33

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	8	24%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	6	75%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	13	39%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	2%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The Indiana Department of Education conducted a follow-up audit of its 99-00 data and found numerous coding errors. Consequently, the 99-00 data is significantly different (lower) than previous years.

Indiana

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	103	33
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-70
Percent Change		-68%

l. **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Iowa

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	1	0	2	3
Senior High	5	3	9	17
Total	6	3	11	20

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	6	30%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	4	67%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	14	70%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	4%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Iowa

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	17	20
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		3
Percent Change		18%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

Question 10a: State law requires "Continued School Involvement" but the level of involvement is not specified (local decision).

Question 10b: No specific funds are provided for students expelled under GFSA. State and local "at-risk" funds are available to provide educational assistance if district-initiated.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Kansas

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	1	1
Junior High	8	0	1	9
Senior High	11	9	10	30
Total	19	9	12	40

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	17	43%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	16	94%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	22	55%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	9%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Kansas

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	52	40
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-12
Percent Change		-23%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

Question 10b: State funds are not provided to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings for students who have been expelled. However, some school districts use state "at-risk" funding to provide such services.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Kentucky

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	1	1
Junior High	2	0	1	3
Senior High	6	2	0	8
Total	8	2	2	12

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	2	17%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	2	100%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	8%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	6%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Kentucky

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	37	12
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-25
Percent Change		-68%

1. **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Louisiana

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	9	0	3	12
Junior High	31	0	4	35
Senior High	19	3	4	26
Total	59	3	11	73

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	7	10%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	6	86%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	31	42%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	81%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	24%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Louisiana

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	21	73
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		52
Percent Change		248%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

Question 7a: The relatively low percentage of LEAs that submitted their GFSA report can be attributed to the new Type 2 Charter schools in the state that are counted as LEAs for the purpose of this report. Louisiana is making a concerted effort to inservice these new schools and to be certain they have and understand all the information and that they submit the appropriate data in the future.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Maine

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	3	0	3
Total	0	3	0	3

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	1	33%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	1	100%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	33%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	91%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	1%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Twenty LEAs did not submit GFSA reports for the 1999-2000 school year. The reports are included in their annual IASA Performance Report and these LEAs have not submitted performance reports to date. An amended GFSA report will be submitted if additional incidents are reported by these LEAs.

Maine

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	6	3
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-3
Percent Change		-50%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Maryland

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	8	0	0	8
Senior High	23	3	1	27
Total	31	3	1	35

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	10	29%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	7	70%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	28	80%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	46%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The Maryland State Department of Education conducted an onsite compliance review of every local school system to ensure the accuracy of this report.

Maryland

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	34	35
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		1
Percent Change		3%

l Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Massachusetts

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	2	2
Junior High	7	0	3	10
Senior High	10	0	8	18
Total	17	0	13	30

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	15	50%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	9	60%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	24	80%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	37%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	3%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The current data collection does not provide specific data to complete the GFSA Report sufficiently. The data was interpreted and reported as students' exclusions of less than one year (<180 days) and in possession of a firearm. To correct this data reporting issue, future LEA Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Annual Reports will include a local version of Firearms Incidents and LEA compliance section of the Gun-Free Schools Act Report.

Massachusetts

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	43	30
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-13
Percent Change		-30%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

Question 7a: In the past years the Student Exclusions in Massachusetts Public Schools Report was used as the primary source for the GFSA Report. School districts are also required to file a report with the SEA that includes statistics, policies and procedures relative to expulsions, and in-school and out of school suspensions. The statistics from the expulsions/suspensions section of the annual school report are published in the Students Exclusions report. The relatively low percentage of districts that submitted a GFSA report can be attributed to districts that filed expulsion/exclusion statistics but not sufficient other information to meet all the requirements under GFSA.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Michigan

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	6	0	1	7
Junior High	31	1	11	43
Senior High	35	4	11	50
Total	72	5	23	100

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	38	38%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	33	87%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	67	67%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	5%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Many of the grant applications covered by this statute are due to the SEA during June. That is, prior to the end of the school year. Even though there is a question and certification regarding Gun-Free, some districts report on the previous year or give incomplete numbers. As a result, the SEA must send out another form for districts to complete for Gun-Free at a later date. They are slow to respond because they already have been approved for funding. (It takes a long time to track down 800 forms). Michigan law requires similar but not identical information to be collected from LEAs. This causes much confusion at the LEA because definitions and due dates are different.

Michigan

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	106	100
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-6
Percent Change		-6%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Minnesota

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	4	1	2	7
Senior High	8	0	0	8
Total	12	1	2	15

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	6	40%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	15	100%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	90%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	4%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Minnesota

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	24	15
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-9
Percent Change		-38%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Mississippi

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	2	1	0	3
Junior High	7	1	0	8
Senior High	12	2	0	14
Total	21	4	0	25

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	3	12%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	2	67%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	2	8%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	77%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	14%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

At the time of submission of this report, not all LEAs had submitted their reports.

Mississippi

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	24	25
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		1
Percent Change		4%

l Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

Question 7a: While reporting is mandatory in accordance with Section 37-11-29, Mississippi Code of 1972, this statute has not been enforced. Mississippi has recently deployed a computerized incident reporting system that will hopefully increase the compliance rate on the part of school districts.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Missouri

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	5	0	22	27
Junior High	5	0	12	17
Senior High	23	12	23	58
Total	33	12	57	102

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	15	15%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	8	53%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	1%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	8%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The figures reported in the "Other" category sometimes included other weapons, not necessarily other firearms.

Missouri

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

Yes, our state law has changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	171	102
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-69
Percent Change		-40%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Montana

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	1	0	1	2
Junior High	4	0	6	10
Senior High	5	3	2	10
Total	10	3	9	22

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	10	45%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	9	90%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	Missing Data	--
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	1%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Montana

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	15	22
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		7
Percent Change		47%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

The 1998-99 data includes students that were ultimately expelled for a full year. Students whose expulsion was modified to be less than one year were not included.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Nebraska

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	3	0	1	4
Junior High	3	0	4	7
Senior High	2	7	0	9
Total	8	7	5	20

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	7	35%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	6	86%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	11	55%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	2%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Nebraska

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	15	20
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		5
Percent Change		33%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

The data collection system improved in 1999.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Nevada

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	4	2	14	20
Senior High	20	3	2	25
Total	24	5	16	45

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	9	20%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	5	56%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	41	91%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	18%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Nevada

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	52	45
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-7
Percent Change		-13%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

New Hampshire

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	2	1	0	3
Total	2	1	0	3

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	33%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	2%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

New Hampshire

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	11	3
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-8
Percent Change		-73%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

New Jersey

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	3	0	1	4
Junior High	3	0	6	9
Senior High	9	1	6	16
Total	15	1	13	29

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	24	83%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	17	71%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	7	24%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	99%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	2%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Many circumstances have the potential of affecting the quality of data: 1) districts reported individual offenses over the Internet for the first time in 1999-2000; 2) districts may misclassify incidents, e.g., a fireworks incident as a bomb incident (other firearms); 3) question 1 asks about students who have brought a firearm to school, schools remove students who threaten to bring a firearm to school as well; and 4) "expulsion" in the state means permanent removal. "Removal" means placement in an alternative setting. "Expulsion" in question 1 includes all cases of "removal".

New Jersey

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	51	29
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-22
Percent Change		-43%

l Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

New Mexico

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	6	0	0	6
Senior High	13	3	1	17
Total	19	3	1	23

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	6	26%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	5	83%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	4%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	12%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Some schools/LEAs are still not differentiating between firearms and weapons that do not meet the definition of firearms. This took a substantial amount of time to check out and ensure accuracy.

New Mexico

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	47	23
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-24
Percent Change		-51%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

New York

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	10	0	13	23
Junior High	7	0	13	20
Senior High	29	7	19	55
Total	46	7	45	98

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	46	47%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	29	63%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	39	40%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	8%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

New York

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	206	98
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-108
Percent Change		-52%

1 **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

North Carolina

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	3	0	6	9
Junior High	15	0	3	18
Senior High	39	11	1	51
Total	57	11	10	78

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	40	51%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	14	35%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	15	19%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	37%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Since the inception of this federal report, the main barrier presented to the state has been trying to extrapolate or recomputed the data requested from our definitions and formats, which don't often coincide with those of this report. The state is trying to better equate their reporting with this report, and are getting closer every year.

North Carolina

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	141	78
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-63
Percent Change		-45%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

North Dakota

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	0%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

North Dakota

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	3	0
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-3
Percent Change		-100%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Ohio

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	28	0	8	36
Junior High	47	0	28	75
Senior High	59	0	29	88
Total	134	0	65	199

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	36	18%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	31	86%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	41	21%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	10%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

This report reflects expulsions for use or possession of any type of firearm (not broken down into types) and use or possession of any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas.

Ohio

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	77	199
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		122
Percent Change		158%

1. **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

Ohio did not provide final verification of their 1999-00 data.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Oklahoma

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	4	0	2	6
Junior High	6	0	1	7
Senior High	6	12	0	18
Total	16	12	3	31

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	16	52%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	15	94%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	5	16%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	98%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	3%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Oklahoma

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	16	31
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		15
Percent Change		94%

1 **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Oregon

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	2	0	3	5
Junior High	3	0	26	29
Senior High	17	10	26	53
Total	22	10	55	87

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	26	30%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	17	65%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	39	45%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	92%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	Missing Data

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Oregon

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	48	87
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		39
Percent Change		81%

1. **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Pennsylvania

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	2	1	4	7
Junior High	27	3	7	37
Senior High	18	5	9	32
Total	47	9	20	76

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	7	9%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	5	71%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	22	29%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	12%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Pennsylvania

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	76	76
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		0
Percent Change		0%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Rhode Island

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	3	0	0	3
Senior High	1	2	0	3
Total	4	2	0	6

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	6	100%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	11%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Rhode Island

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	4	6
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		2
Percent Change		50%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

South Carolina

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	2	0	1	3
Junior High	16	0	1	17
Senior High	25	10	0	35
Total	43	10	2	55

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	7	13%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	4	57%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	8	15%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	33%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

South Carolina

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	52	55
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		3
Percent Change		6%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

Question 10b: The state provides funds to support alternative schools, which students expelled for firearms may attend, but we are not aware of funds set aside for implementation of educational services specifically targeted at students expelled for firearm possession.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

South Dakota

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	1	0	1
Total	0	1	0	1

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	100%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	93%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	1%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Seven percent of school districts missed the report deadline.

South Dakota

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	9	1
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-8
Percent Change		-89%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Tennessee

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	1
Junior High	0	0	0	28
Senior High	0	0	0	80
Total	0	0	0	109

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	32	29%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	25	78%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	51	47%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	21%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Tennessee

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

Yes, our state law has changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	152	109
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-43
Percent Change		-28%

1 **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

Data were submitted as an aggregate figure; it was not broken out by type of weapon.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Texas

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	12	0	3	15
Junior High	68	0	12	80
Senior High	93	38	11	142
Total	173	38	26	237

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	97	41%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	69	71%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	195	82%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	11%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Texas

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	294	237
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-57
Percent Change		-19%

1. **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

   Question 10: Depending on the age of the student, State law may require or encourage LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Utah

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	4	0	2	6
Junior High	13	0	6	19
Senior High	14	2	9	25
Total	31	2	17	50

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	1	2%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	1	100%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	9	18%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	48%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Utah

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	13	50
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		37
Percent Change		285%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Vermont

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	1	0	0	1
Total	1	0	0	1

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	100%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	0.16%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Vermont

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

Yes, our state law has changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	3	1
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-2
Percent Change		-67%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

Question 9: Changes were made to the scope of and penalties for possessing a weapon on school grounds. The Commissioner of Education was also required to develop and distribute model policies.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Virginia

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	3	1	42	46
Junior High	25	0	67	92
Senior High	55	7	59	121
Total	83	8	168	259

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	2	1%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	18	7%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	59%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

This report represents the results of a new electronic data collection system. The process changed from the collection of aggregate data to the collection of individual student data. Nine school divisions have not verified their 1999-2000 data.

Virginia

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	115	259
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		144
Percent Change		125%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Washington

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	12	0	11	23
Junior High	20	1	22	43
Senior High	43	6	22	71
Total	75	7	55	137

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	120	88%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	69	57%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	107	78%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	7%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Washington

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	115	137
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		22
Percent Change		19%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
West Virginia

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	4	0	0	4
Senior High	4	1	0	5
Total	8	1	0	9

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	1	11%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	1	100%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	9	100%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	55%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	11%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

Question 7: Figures reported included all weapons, not only firearms.

Question 10a: The State Supreme Court ruled based on the West Virginia Constitution that alternative education must be provided to students expelled.

West Virginia

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	14	9
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-5
Percent Change		-36%

1 **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

Question 7a: The state is in the process of verifying with all LEA superintendents that did not report any incidents of weapon possession. The results of this request are incomplete at this time.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Wisconsin

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	12	1	4	17
Senior High	20	5	9	34
Total	32	6	13	51

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	9	18%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were <u>not</u> disabled	6	67%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	6	12%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	96%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	5%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

As a result of an audit conducted in Wisconsin on the implementation of the GFSA, data integrity checks have been completed with a sample of the LEAs submitting reports. Additionally, 410 of the 426 LEAs have submitted reports to the SEA. Continued efforts to have 100% reporting will be made.

Wisconsin

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	71	51
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-20
Percent Change		-28%

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Wyoming

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	2	2
Junior High	0	0	2	2
Senior High	3	4	5	12
Total	3	4	9	16

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	3	19%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	3	100%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	3%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Wyoming

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	11	16
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		5
Percent Change		45%

1. **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

American Samoa (American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data.)

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary				
Junior High				
Senior High				
Total				

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions		
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled		
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program		
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance		

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

American Samoa

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	0	
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		
Percent Change		

l Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

American Samoa did not submit 1999-00 data.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Guam

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	0%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Guam

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	5	0
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-5
Percent Change		-100%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Northern Marianas

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	0	0%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	0%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Northern Marianas

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

No, state funds are not provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	0	0
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		0
Percent Change		0%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

None.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)

Puerto Rico

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	0	0
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	0	0	1	1
Total	0	0	1	1

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	Missing Data	--
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	Missing Data	--
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	100%
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	100%

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

None.

Puerto Rico

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law requires LEAs to provided educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	4	1
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		-3
Percent Change		-75%

Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:

In Puerto Rico, the SEA and LEA are unified. There is only one agency.

Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA)
Virgin Islands

1999- 00 Data

Question 1. Number of students who were found to have brought a firearm to school.

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/ Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary	0	0	1	1
Junior High	0	0	0	0
Senior High	2	0	0	2
Total	2	0	1	3

Question:	Number	Percent
2. Number of shortened expulsions	0	0%
3. Number in #2 (above) that were not disabled	0	0%
4. Number of expulsions (in #1) referred to an alternative program	1	33%
5. Number of LEAs that have not provided an assurance of compliance	0	0%

Question 7:	Percent
a. Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the state	Missing Data
b. Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense	Missing Data

Question 8: Information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted.

The Virgin Islands school system has two LEAs. Both LEAs failed to have 100% of their schools submit reports. Fifty percent of the secondary schools and one percent of elementary schools in one LEA did not report. In the other district, thirty-three percent or one secondary school did not report. Twenty-nine percent or four of the elementary schools did not report. Much of the delay in submitting the 1999-2000 GFSA Report is due to non-reporting and our attempts at collecting this data from districts in order to submit complete state data.

Virgin Islands

Question 9: Has your state law related to GFSA changed in the past 12 months?

No, our state law has not changed in the past 12 months.

Question 10:

a. How does your state law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular setting?

State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any state funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

Yes, state funds are provided.

Year-to-Year Data Comparison –1998-00 to 1999-00

	1998-99	1999-00
Total number of expulsions	0	3
Change (1998-99 to 1999-00)		3
Percent Change		–

l **Caveats or notes on the data collection instrument:**

The Virgin Islands did not provide final verification of their 1999-00 data.

The percentage change is not shown in the year-to-year data comparison because the calculation generates a divide-by-zero error.

Appendix A – The Gun-Free Schools Act

"PART F – GUN POSSESSION

"Sec. 14601. GUN-FREE REQUIREMENTS

Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994
20 USC 8921.

"(a) SHORT TITLE. – This section may be cited as the 'Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994'.

"(b) REQUIREMENTS. –

"(1) IN GENERAL. – Except as provided in paragraph (3), each State receiving Federal funds under this Act shall have in effect a State law requiring local educational agencies to expel from school for a period of not less than one year a student who is determined to have brought a weapon to a school under the jurisdiction of local educational agencies in that State, except that such State law shall allow the chief administering officer of such local educational agency to modify such expulsion requirement for a student on a case-by-case basis.

"(2) CONSTRUCTION. – Nothing in this title shall be construed to prevent a State from allowing a local educational agency that has expelled a student from such a student's regular school setting from providing educational services to such student in an alternative setting.

"(3) SPECIAL RULE. – (A) Any State that has a law in effect prior to the date of enactment of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 which is in conflict with the not less than one year expulsion requirement described in paragraph (1) shall have the period of time described in subparagraph (B) to comply with such requirement.

"(B) The period of time shall be the period beginning on the date of enactment of the Improving America's Schools Act and ending one year after such date.

"(4) DEFINITION. – For the purpose of this section, the term 'weapon' means a firearm as such term is defined in section 921 of title 18, United States Code.

"(c) SPECIAL RULE. – The provisions of this section shall be construed in a manner consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

"(d) REPORT TO STATE. – Each local educational agency requesting assistance from the State educational agency that is to be provided from funds made available to the State under this Act shall provide to the States, in the application requesting such assistance –

"(1) an assurance that such local educational agency is in compliance with the State law required by subsection (b); and

"(2) a description of the circumstances surrounding any expulsions imposed under the State law required by subsection (b), including –

"(A) the name of the school concerned;

"(B) the number of students expelled form such school; and

"(C) the type of weapons concerned.

"(e) REPORTING. – Each State shall report the information described in subsection (c) to the Secretary on an annual basis.

"(f) REPORT TO CONGRESS. – Two years after the date of enactment of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994, the Secretary shall report to Congress if any State is not in compliance with the requirements of this title.

"SEC. 14602. POLICY REGARDING CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM REFERRAL.

"(a) IN GENERAL. – No funds shall be made available under this Act to any local educational agency unless such agency has a policy requiring referral to the criminal justice or juvenile delinquency system of any student who brings a firearm or weapon to school served by such agency.

"(b) DEFINITIONS. – For the purpose of this section, the terms 'firearm' and 'school' have the same meaning given to such terms by section 921(a) of title 18, United States Code.

"SEC. 14603. DATA AND POLICY DISSEMINATION UNDER IDEA

"The Secretary shall –

"(1) widely disseminate the policy of the Department in effect on the date of enactment of the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 with respect to disciplining children with disabilities;

"(2) collect data on the incidence of children with disabilities (as such term is defined in section 602(a)(1) of the Individuals With Disabilities Education Act) engaging in life threatening behavior or bringing weapons to schools; and

"(3) submit a report to Congress not later than January 31, 1995, analyzing the strengths and problems with the current approaches regarding disciplining children with disabilities.

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Appendix B – GFSA Data Collection Instrument

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT
(ESEA), TITLE XIV, PART F, as amended by the IMPROVING AMERICA'S SCHOOLS ACT OF 1994 (IASA)

FORM APPROVED
OMB #: 1810-0602

GUN-FREE SCHOOLS ACT REPORT

Expiration Date: 8/31/2003

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless such collection displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 1810-0602. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 8 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed, and complete and review the information collection. **If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate or suggestions for improving this form, please write to:** U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202-4651. **If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to:** Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program, U.S. Department of Education, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, DC 20202-6123.

RESPONDENT INFORMATION

State Name:
Name of Agency Responding:
Name and Title of Individual Completing this Report:
Mailing Address:
E-Mail Address:
Telephone and Fax Number of Individual Completing this Report: Phone: Fax:

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GUN-FREE SCHOOLS ACT REPORT
INTRODUCTION

The Gun-Free Schools Act (GFSA), Part F of Title XIV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, requires that each State have in effect a State law requiring local educational agencies (LEAs) to expel from school for a period of not less than one year a student found to have brought a weapon to school. In addition, under the GFSA, LEAs receiving ESEA funds must adopt a policy requiring referral to the criminal justice or juvenile delinquency system of any student who brings a firearm to school.

Each State's law also must allow the chief administering officer of the LEA to modify the expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis. The GFSA also states that nothing in the GFSA shall be construed to prevent a State from allowing a local educational agency that has expelled a student from such student's regular school setting from providing educational services to that student in an alternative setting.

The GFSA also requires States to provide annual reports to the Secretary of Education concerning implementation of the Act's requirements. The Secretary is required to report to Congress if any State is not in compliance with the GFSA.

PLEASE USE THE ATTACHED FORM TO PROVIDE INFORMATION ON IMPLEMENTATION OF THE GFSA.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT

1. The time period covered by this report is the 1999-2000 school year.
2. Please complete this entire form. If questions are left blank, we will not be able to interpret the results and will have to follow up with a phone call. If a response to a question is "0" or "none," be sure to enter "0" or "none." If information is not available, please indicate by using the following abbreviation: MD = Missing Data
3. Please retain a copy of the completed form for your files so that you will have a copy on hand to refer to if we have questions about your responses.
4. Please complete the attached form and mail no later than December 1, 2000 to:

   Westat
   1650 Research Boulevard, Room RA 1238
   Rockville, MD 20850

If questions arise about completing any of the items on the attached form, please do not hesitate to contact the Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program at (202) 260-3954 for clarification.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

LEA	local educational agency
GFSA	Gun-Free Schools Act
IDEA	Individuals with Disabilities Education Act
ESEA	Elementary and Secondary Education Act
Elementary school	A school classified as elementary by state and local practice and composed of any span of grades not above Grade 6. Combined elementary/junior high schools are considered junior high schools and combined elementary and secondary schools (e.g., K-12 buildings) are classified as high schools for this report.
Junior high school	A separately organized and administered school intermediate between elementary and senior high schools, which might also be called a middle school, usually includes Grades 7, 8, and 9; Grade 7 and 8; or Grades 6, 7, and 8. Combined elementary/junior high schools are considered junior high schools for this report; junior/senior high school combinations are defined as senior high schools.
Senior high school	A school offering the final years of school work necessary for graduation, usually including Grades 10, 11, and 12; or Grades 9, 10, 11, and 12. Combined junior and senior high schools are classified as high schools for this form; combined elementary and secondary schools (e.g., K-12 buildings) are classified as high schools.
Other firearms	Firearms other than handguns, rifles or shotguns as defined in 18 USC 921. According to Section 921, the following are included within the definition: (Note: This definition does not apply to items such as toy guns, cap guns, bb guns, and pellet guns) -- any weapon (including a starter gun) which will or is designed to or may readily be converted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive; -- the frame or receiver of any weapon described above; -- any firearm muffler or firearm silencer; -- any destructive device, which includes: (a) any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas (1). Bomb; (2). Grenade, (3). Rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces, (4). Missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce, (5). Mine, or (6). Similar device (b) any weapon which will, or which may be readily converted to, expel a projectile by the action of an explosive or other propellant, and which has any barrel with a bore of more than one-half inch in diameter (c) any combination or parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in the two immediately preceding examples, and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

FIREARMS INCIDENTS

1. Please indicate the number of students in your State who were found to have brought a firearm to school. Include in your answer all infractions. ***[Any student found to have brought a firearm (meeting the definition at 18 U.S.C. 921) to school should be reported as an infraction, even if the expulsion is shortened or no penalty is imposed. Any incidents in which a student covered by the provisions of IDEA brings a firearm to school should also be included, even if it is determined that the incident is a manifestation of the student's disability. Modifications of the one-year expulsion requirement should also be reported in Question 2 of this report.]***

School Level	Handguns	Rifles/Shotguns	Other Firearms	Total
Elementary School				
Junior High School				
Senior High School				
Total				

2. How many of the incidences reported in item #1 were shortened to a term of less than one year by the chief administering officer of an LEA under the case-by-case modification provisions of Section 14601(b)(1) of the GFSA? ***[Include in your response to this question only cases where the expulsion was shortened or no penalty was imposed. Do not include modifications other than those that shortened the term of the expulsion to less than one year.]***

Number of modifications: ☐

3. How many of the modifications reported in item #2 were for students who are *not* students with disabilities as defined in Section 602(a)(1) of the IDEA?

Number of modifications in #2, NOT disabled: ☐

[The GFSA explicitly states that the Act must be construed in a manner consistent with the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Compliance with the GFSA can be achieved consistent with the IDEA as long as discipline of such students is determined on a case-by-case basis under the GFSA provision that permits modification of the expulsion requirement on a case-by-case basis. A student with a disability who brings a firearm to school may be removed from school for ten school days or less, and in accordance with State law, placed in an interim alternative educational setting that is determined by the student's individualized education program team, for up to 45 calendar days. If the student's parents initiate due process proceedings under the IDEA, the student must remain in that interim alternative educational setting during authorized review proceedings, unless the parents and school district can agree on a different placement. Before an expulsion can occur, the IDEA requires a determination by a group of persons knowledgeable about the student on whether the bringing of a

firearm to school was a manifestation of the student's disability. A student with a disability may be expelled only if this group of persons determines that the bringing of a firearm to school was not a manifestation of the student's disability, and the school follows applicable IDEA procedural safeguards before the expulsion occurs. Under IDEA, students with disabilities who are expelled in accordance with these conditions must continue to receive educational services during the expulsion period. Under Section 602 (a)(1) of the IDEA, the term "children with disabilities" is defined as:

children --

(i) with mental retardation, hearing impairments including deafness, speech or language impairments, visual impairments, including blindness, serious emotional disturbance, orthopedic impairments, autism, traumatic brain injury, other health impairments, or specific learning disabilities; and

(ii) who, by reason thereof, need special education and related services.]

4. How many of the incidences reported in item #1 resulted in a referral of the student to an alternative school or program?

Number of students in item #1 referred to an alternative placement:	

LEA COMPLIANCE

5. List the name and address of each LEA that has not provided an assurance that it is in compliance with the State law that requires that a student who brings a firearm to school be expelled for one year. *(If all LEAs have provided the necessary assurance, please indicate "none" in response to this item.)*

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_____

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is required to list LEAs.)

6. List the name and address of each LEA that has not provided an assurance that it is in compliance with the requirement in Section 14602 that an LEA receiving ESEA funds have in place a policy requiring referral to the criminal justice or juvenile delinquency system of any student who brings a firearm to a school. *(If all LEAs have provided the necessary assurance, please indicate "none" in response to this item.)*

(Attach a separate sheet if more space is required to list LEAs.)

7. A. Please indicate the percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State in response to this annual data collection.

Percentage of LEAs that submitted a GFSA report to the State:	%

B. Of those LEAs, what percentage had reported one or more students for an offense under the GFSA related to firearms (as defined by Title 18 U.S.C. 921)?

Percentage of LEAs that reported students for a firearm offense:	%

8. If applicable, please provide information that explains any circumstances affecting the quality of data submitted to us. What information can the State share with us that will help us to more accurately interpret the data submitted on this GFSA report form (e.g., fewer than 100% LEAs responded to the State; figures reported included all weapons, not only firearms)?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

STATE COMPLIANCE WITH GFSA

9. Please indicate whether your State law related to GFSA has changed in the past 12 months.

- ❑ Yes, our State law has changed in the past 12 months. If "yes", please attach a brief description of the changes or provide a copy of the new/revised statute.
- ❑ No, our State law has not changed in the past 12 months.

10a. How does your State law address the need for providing educational services in an alternative setting to students expelled from their regular school setting?

- ❑ State law encourages LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
- ❑ State law requires LEAs to provide educational services to expelled students in an alternative setting.
- ❑ State law does not address the need for educational services in an alternative setting.

b. Are any State funds used to support the implementation of educational services in alternative settings as it relates to students who have been expelled under the GFSA?

- ❑ Yes, State funds are provided.
- ❑ No, State funds are not provided.